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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1704

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX RUE.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1908.

We dealt long ago with the patent anomaly of Japanese anti-gambling laws and the official lotteries in Formosa, and except that in Japan there now seems to be an enhanced activity against gambling, nothing has occurred to necessitate a return to the subject. One of our contemporaries yesterday undertook to discuss the suggestion of a heading used by a Kobe paper, "Morality limited by geography," and unfortunately at the very outset betrayed its own neglect of the study of ethical philosophy by the remark that "this aspect of morality appeals to us as something new." Apart altogether from the fact that there is nothing new under the sun, not even the newest of new cults or fads, we may mention that the geographical aspect of morality has been a repeated favourite illustration of our own in this column, and has done duty on many occasions in our discussions of Far Eastern matters. The question of the use of the stocks at Hongkong may be instanced, as a concrete example of something the employment of which is deemed politically moral here and immoral in Britain; and it may well be that the Japanese (who are diligent students of ethics) see some distinction between gambling in Japan and the same thing in their colony of Formosa. British rule in India differs somewhat with British rule in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and what is morally right in one

place is regarded as inexpedient, not necessarily immoral, in another. But we have not quoted our contemporary in a manner to do it full justice. It says "this aspect of morality [as qualified by geographical limitations] appeals to us as something new, since morality is properly a question of individual belief." Properly, or ideally, morality ought to be a matter of immutable law, as many good people fondly but vainly endeavour to have it regarded. Their thesis is that such and such conduct is everywhere and always wrong; this and that conduct universally and eternally right. If our contemporary had sided with the universalists, it might fittingly have boggled over the geographical limitations of morality, but its naive claim that morality is a question of individual belief, and consequently individuals and beliefs being scattered over wide geographical areas not territorially limited, "appeals to us as something new" in philosophical argument. If morality be not, as we supposed, largely a matter of mutable social convention, with both geographical and historical limitations and modifications, but (as our contemporary cheerfully asserts) "a question of individual belief" (every man a law to himself, if words mean anything) how can this new professor of ethics go on consistently to claim that "it must be apparent that crime committed by an individual, or a Government, is criminal, wherever committed?" It is quite wrong, of course. The point of view affected morality like most other things. Possibly a definition offhand may lead us into error, but we should say that nothing is immoral that causes deterioration of character. We could, for instance, pass a sincere anarchist as a moral man. Obviously, immorality must be conscious, wilful—a deliberate violation of an accepted code of conduct. Matriarchs in Hongkong are immoral, even more so among the Chinese than among Europeans. In the case of the Inuits of the Arctic circle, it is a social obligation at certain seasons, a recognised moral duty to the community. A woman no longer capable of bearing children, or a man no longer capable of hunting, merely "cumbers the ground," and they are enemies of the race at every mouthful of food they eat. So much for this "new" geographical aspect of morality. The King (for which nowadays read "Government") can do no wrong, though he or it may change its policy if the newspapers and people make a sufficiently alarming fuss. We are not concerned with the Japanese and Formosan Governments' apparently opposite views now, and merely refer to our contemporary's extraordinary philosophical digressions to illustrate the amazing indifference, obtusely apparent during recent days, to the value and meaning of words and phrases. Our English language has grown unwieldy through the constantly recurring necessity of additions required to express fine shades of meaning. It is a pitiful commentary on the value of so many years of free, compulsory, and popular education that we should find so many "educated" people mouthin' phrases in apparently complete disregard of the meaning, the limited significance, those words are capable of conveying. "Real" means "real," and "unreal" means "unreal." No pseudo-metaphysical jargon can alter that. We are prepared now, however, to admit that sometimes people are more misled than criminally careless. There are words in daily use that do not mean what they are understood to mean, mainly because they cannot. Some meanings are impossible. A word like "eternity," for instance, signifies only an immeasurable time; the human brain won't hold a concept of any more, unless it resorts to the figure of a circle (as the Buddhists do) and then we cannot possibly conceive of a circle without an outer environment. When the finite mind talks of infinity, it must abandon all pretensions to logic. It becomes as lucid as the idiomatic "what d'ye callum" of London or the "je ne sais quoi" of Paris.

A chance heard conversation on the Kowloon Ferry the other night suggested to us a sample that is not obscured by too much subtlety. Take the word "loyalty," on which many people pride themselves. One would think to hear people talk that loyalty is a virtue, whereas, under analysis, it betrays itself as a sheer insult. The person who claims to be loyal, either to country, ruler, faith, or spouse, implies effort. Imagine a man tactless enough to assure the queen of his heart that he was loyal to her. She could fairly claim, *prima facie*, that conscious loyalty indicated disloyal inclination overcome, that is to say, inadequate affection to begin with. To be loyal to a ruler one has no respect for, or to a faith one begins to doubt, is to be untrue to one's self, disloyal to truth. Conscious loyalty implies dubious devotion; un-

conscious loyalty needs a better word—it is, in fact, undistracted devotion. So much for words and phrases. The world reads too much and thinks too little. Worse still, it writes and talks more than it thinks. When it begins to digest ideas more, and uses words more carefully, only to express ideas, it will be less open to swallow absurdities. A gifted confere, the late Mr. Quater, once complained that there is an unfair proportion of the Un-ideal, who make rules for all the world and punish their infraction. He meant ideas *bien évidem*; not mystical dreams, so it will be seen that our little excusus is less academic than it seems; that it has, in short, some practical bearing.

The German Mail of the 18th December was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

A letter about the Sikh Guru is withheld, in accordance with the terms of our notice to correspondents, which are not to be ignored.

Mr. G. Friesland, of Messrs. McEachan & Co., has joined the board of directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in place of Mr. Armin Haupt.

At the Police Court yesterday Mr. F. A. Hasland discharged Bokay Mohamed, the Saitay foreman so used of accouping birds on the ground that there was insufficient evidence.

A Chinese youth, thirteen years of age, appeared before Mr. H. H. Gompertz in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of snatching two bangles from an infant. The charge was proved, and His Worship sentenced the defendant to receive ten strokes of the birch.

Volunteer information is that the following morning passed as gullivous at the recent examination held by the Instructor in Gunery and Range Finding, viz.—Bomber, Louring, Corp., Crawford, Corp., Capstan, Bomber, Jackson, Gunner Walling, Corp., Biden, Corp., Syer, Gunner Manuk, Gunner Pearcey, Gunner Jacks, Gunner Humphreys, Gunner Warrack, Gunner Chapman.

Very little interest is taken in Germany in the Abu Musa incident. One or two violently Anglophobe newspapers have been urging the immediate application of the "mild fist," but the few other papers which refer to the matter support the Government in the attitude that no opinion concerning the incident can be formed until full and trustworthy information respecting it has been received. The Magdeburg *Zig*-*blatt*, nevertheless, that the claim shall be upheld that Germany has equal rights with England to trade in the Persian Gulf, to establish a coil depôt there, and to dig for oxide.

George Stiles, a colliery workman, who, in a drunken fury, murdered his mother at Pontypridd, was hanged last month at Cardiff. He walked without a tremor to the scaffold. In a letter to his father, signed "A. Pardonned Sinner," he said, "I am very glad to tell you God is keeping me up wonderfully well, and I hope and trust that you will meet me in Heaven. I am very sorry that I have brought this disgrace upon you, but you must try and bear up the best you can. Dear old Dad, I know it is very hard, but remember 'God giveth and God taketh away.' I can't write more now. This is my last letter upon earth, but God be with you till we meet again."

In the course of the proceedings in the German Budget Committee the Secretary of State for the Imperial Navy gave some confidential information with regard to the new battleships, their guns and their armor, and he also dealt with the employment of turbines. Among other things, he stated that the average cost of a warship in Germany was not higher than in England. He discussed the English and the French submarine boats, and explained that Germany had profited by the experience of her neighbours and was proceeding with caution and economy to construct vessels of this character. Some £350,000 are asked for experimental constructions. In view of the nature of the North Sea a special type of submarine was at present contemplated. Admiral von Tirpitz also gave information with regard to the plans for broadening the Baltic and North Sea Canal in the interests of the navy, and he further stated that efforts were being made to widen Prussia to widen the locks at the mouth of another canal at Emden.

Although the trade between Japan and India is still in a state of infancy the demand for Japanese merchandise, the "Japan Trade" remarks, seems to be remarkably increasing of late. Mr. Morita, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who has gone to India on a tour of inspection, is reported as stating that although the bulk of Japan's trade with India consists in the export of silk textiles, matches, kuit work, and samphor, against the import of raw cotton and rice in large quantities, business is steadily growing compared with former years. Last year the exports, which were over one and a half million yen in value, were silk textiles (5,918,787 rupees) matches (1,192,900 rupees), kuit work (1,988,829 rupees), samphor (825,549 rupees), and garments (659,558 rupees); whereas the imports from India above the same amount of value were raw cotton (169,665,662 rupees) and rice (27,936,651 rupees). It may be noted in passing that whereas the N. Y. K. placed only three liners on its service to Bombay before the war, it has now doubled the number. Some of these steamers are reported to be prizes, taken in the late war, which have been lent by the Japanese Government to the company without charge in the interests of low freight.

Having completed her two years' commission on the China Station, H. M. S. "Monmouth" left for Colombo yesterday. There she will be recommissioned preparatory to her return to this station.

By the s.s. "Empress of India" yesterday Mr. T. D. Sayle, the energetic secretary of the Philharmonic Society, left the Colony. In recognition of his labours for the Society during his term of office a number of members forgathered to bid him farewell, and presented him with a handsome silver rose bowl as a token of their esteem and regard.

A coolie coolie yesterday told his Worship, Mr. F. A. Hasland, that he had been driving a sailor about for a long time, and, not knowing where he wanted to go, asked a Chinese what to do with him. A Sikh policeman saw him helping another man to rifle the sailor's pockets; however, His Worship sentenced the coolie to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks and ordered that he do his term in the stocks opposite the Naval Battalion.

When the condemned old battleship "Hero" was used as a target recently off Kent, the excellence of British naval shooting was exemplified by a performance done by the armoured cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh," one of the vessels in Sir Percy Scott's squadron. With her guns directed from the fire-control position, she made hits at 13,000 yards or seven and a half miles. The battleships "Hibernia" and "Dominion" fired armour-piercing projectiles from their big guns, but they failed to pierce the armoured portion of the "Hero." The experiments have thus confirmed the results observed in the Russo-Japanese war, and shown that at the present time a battleship's armour is capable of resisting projectiles at all practicable ranges.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE.

At about 11.30 yesterday morning these employed in the large building in Pedder's Street facing the Hongkong Hotel were startled by a loud noise which was subsequently discovered to be caused by the falling in of the roof above Messrs. Lutgens, Einstein and Co's offices. A crowd soon gathered in Pedder Street, all having heard the crash, but as they could see nothing wrong with the walls of the surrounding buildings, many proceeded to lay stigates, and then it was found that the collapse had occurred in the comparatively new building mentioned. Fortunately there was no one in the room, the roof of which fell in, but in the adjoining room at the time two of Messrs. Lutgens, Einstein and Co's employees were engaged. It appears that there was a crack in that portion of the roof which, gave way, and the rain getting in beneath the outside roofing perforated the inner part, thus increasing its weight and giving the beams supporting it too heavy a weight to carry. Just before the collapse the contractor was rung up and asked to attend immediately and repair the roof; but he came too late. Yesterday afternoon scaffolding was run up on the south side of the building and repairs proceeded with.

SCOTCH CONCERT.

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns is, as all Scotsmen know, on 25th January, and although Hongkong Scots and their friends have seldom failed to mark the date with a concert, the anniversary of 1908 is likely to be specially remembered.

Lieut. Colonel M. S. Riach and his already popular officers are to lead their aid by kindly permitting the Band of 2nd "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders to appear at a Concert to be held on Saturday, 25th January, in the Theatre, the proceeds of which will go towards the "Building" Fund of the Union Church, a very worthy object.

The first public appearance of the Camerons, as it is on a Burn's night, is most appropriate, and as the concert is under the patronage of the President (Mr. Robert Shawan), Vice-President (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.), Past-President (Mr. T. F. Hough) and Committee of St. Andrew's Society, success should be assured. The concert will be a variety one and in addition to selections by the Band of 45 members, there will be Pipe Selections, Sword Dance, Reel, and songs both grave and gay. Several of our leading local singers are to assist in addition to the Cameron Highlanders. Booking has already commenced at Messrs. S. Montris & Co., Ltd., an even charge of £3 to any part of the Theatre being made.

IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

We are requested to publish the following telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to the Governor of Hongkong, dated 14th January:—

Canadian Government have ordered, during continuance of present conditions of Canadian labour market, immigrants shall be prohibited landing unless they come from country of birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased before starting.

Please give publicity to this order, informing steamship companies and newspapers.

LOCAL SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Club, playing in colours, will oppose a Naval team this afternoon at 4.15 p.m. sharp, when a very good game is expected. The following in the Club XV.—B. Johnson, full back; F. C. Carroll, A. O., a g. a. A. Claxton and L. J. Whislett; three-quarters L. J. Blackbourn and F. J. MacGregor; halves; G. D. McIlraith, F. C. Hall, H. W. Lester, E. O. Hutchison, D. B. Stanfan, P. Linton, L. Warbroke and W. J. Daniel (Capt), forwards.

TELEGRAMS.

DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

PERSIA.

LONDON, January 16th.

Serious fighting has occurred in Persia.

COTTON.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Board of Trade is intervening in the Lancashire cotton dispute.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

LONDON, January 16th.

The United States Government has decided to remit half its claim in the Boxer indemnity.

A WIN FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Australians have won the third test match by 245 runs.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Powers have presented a note to the Porte insisting on a prompt assent to a renewal of the mandate of the foreign reform agents in Macedonia.

The Porte has called out Redifs for strengthening the Salonika army corps to a full war footing apparently in preparation for anticipated events in the spring, or as a demonstration to the Powers of what Turkey is able to do in Macedonia.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, January 14th.

The proclamation of Muhi Hafid as Sultan, at Fez, is recognised as a grave event and is causing perturbation in Paris. It is thought in some quarters that it has disposed of a question of importance in view of the constant see-saw of Morocco in politics.

ORIENTALS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, January 14th.

Eight Indians and Chinese have been ordered to be expelled from the Transvaal for "picketing."

LATER.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, January 16th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE BROKEN CHARTER.

In the matter of the Lombard & Co., appellants, and Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., respondents. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Leckor and Deacon) represented the appellants and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the respondents.

Sir Henry Berkeley moved formally for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment delivered by his Lordship the Chief Justice in the case of Carlowitz & Co. against the Lombard & Co. on the usual terms, the appellants paying the costs.

Leave was granted on costs being paid, and security given as required by the rules.

THE TWATOW REFORMS.

In the matter of Lu Kai-shing alias Lin Chau, and in the matter of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance No. 7 of 1889. Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the prisoner.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that there had been filed on behalf of the fugitive from China, Lu Kai-shing, who was detained in Victoria Jail, a notice of appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Wise refusing an application for *habeas corpus*. There had been concurrently filed a substantive notice of motion before the Court in its original jurisdiction to grant *habeas corpus*. It would be for him to satisfy the Court that the procedure was regular, that the Court had the power to entertain the appeal, and also that it had the power alternately to entertain the motion for *habeas corpus*. As Counsel intended to raise questions which he had not raised on the appeal, most important and far-reaching points, he would prefer their Lordships to treat the matter as a motion for the granting of a rule for *habeas corpus*. He could then bring before the Full Court points he had not submitted to the individual judges.

The Attorney-General—Perhaps I had better shorten matters by saying I shall contend that no appeal lies in this procedure.

The Puisne Judge—Because it is criminal?

The Attorney-General—Yes, and furthermore I shall contend that your Lordships have no power to grant a rule of discharge.

The Chief Justice—Is not that governed by what took place in the other *habeas corpus* case; the case of seven witnesses? I think we will leave it to the Attorney-General to substantiate his point.

Sir Henry Berkeley—As for the motion for *habeas corpus*, I will refer you to Mr. Jackson. I want to do as was done in that case, move the Court alternately.

The Puisne Judge—It comes to this; that you can move for a *habeas corpus* in any Court in the Colony.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That is so. It is laid down that a man has the right to go to every Court in the realm, including the Appeal Court.

The Chief Justice—Are you going to press this point, Mr. Attorney? If so, we ought to hear you.

The Attorney-General—I should like to say something on both points.

The Chief Justice—if we were with you we should not hear Sir Henry Berkeley further.

The Attorney-General submitted that no appeal lay in this case from the decision of the learned judge discharging the rule. This was tantamount to an appeal from a criminal trial. The magistrate, under the Extradition Ordinance, committed the fugitive criminal, and the learned judge was asked to make a rule absolute reversing the decision on a criminal matter of the Court below.

The Chief Justice—The test of a criminal matter would be whether a discharge was equivalent to an acquittal.

The Attorney-General—Assuming the learned judge had made a rule absolute, it would have been tantamount to an acquittal of the prisoner. I may say at once I am more taking this point because I regard it my duty to do so.

The Chief Justice—You contend that on a discharge on *habeas corpus* no further application for extradition can be made.

The Attorney-General—Not in respect of that offence. The case quoted by Sir Henry Berkeley had no bearing on the subject. It would apply in the case of the Full Court hearing an application in the first instance. In this instance the application was not made to the Full Court at first.

The Court decided that there was an appeal. Sir Henry Berkeley then read the declaration of Lu Kai-shing in support of his motion to the Court for *habeas corpus*, and raised the point that the warrant issued by the Chinese should have been more precise. The prisoner was charged with armed robbery within the wide jurisdiction of China. That was a warrant which no magistrate could issue for the arrest of a British subject, and if he did, it would be quashed. On such a warrant it would be impossible to prove anything later on, and if only given sufficient inducement there would be witnesses to come forward. On the warrant there was nothing to show who it was the prisoner was supposed to have robbed, where it was the man committed the offence, or when.

The Chief Justice—Under section 10 a magistrate has to commit if the evidence is such as would justify his commitment for trial at the Supreme Court. Does that carry with it the necessity that the warrant should be in the same form?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, my Lord. There must be the same precision and particularity

in a warrant under extradition proceedings as in other proceedings. This man has been in jail since June 24th, and it is now January 16th.

The Chief Justice—That is a very important question.

Sir Henry Berkeley put it to their Lordships that the Court tried everything in *favorum liberatus*. A man could not be arrested on a warrant charging him with armed robbery in the British Empire, and people were brought to say that he robbed them some months previously in Sydney. What Court would listen to such an allegation as that? What possible means of defense had a man on such a warrant? The danger was apparent at once. Here on June 24th there was a reward out for the prisoner as a rebel leader, and later he is arrested on a charged of armed robbery because it was known that the British Government would not extradite a rebel. This Court ought, by discharging the prisoner, to show its disapprobation of the issuing of such warrants by which persons are to be deprived of their liberty. Another objection which he wished to raise was a very serious matter, as it put the Court in a position in which it would have to decide the validity of a Colonial Ordinance, and there was no doubt that the Supreme Court of every Colony had the power to do that. Not only had it the power, but it was the Court's duty to pronounce definitely upon the validity, if the question of validity was raised. The Colonial Legislature of Hongkong, as such, had no jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of the Colony. Unless such validity were given it by the Imperial Government, as in the case of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Colonial Legislature was subordinate to its charter, and could only legislate within the limits described by the charter and "for the peace, good order, and good government of Hongkong, within the limits of the territory of Hongkong." He submitted that the Ordinance which provided for an offence committed beyond the limits of Hongkong, and for the deportation of such a person beyond the limits of the Colony, was obviously an excess of the powers of the Legislature.

The Chief Justice—The case is really this: there is a treaty entered into between our Sovereign and the Empire of China. The Ordinance is passed and put into operation.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The King could not, by assenting to an act of the Legislature, extend its powers beyond those conferred on it by the charter.

The Chief Justice—In a Crown Colony the King has power to legislate by Order-in-Council, and can exercise any rights he likes in that way.

Sir Henry Berkeley—In the exercise of his undoubted prerogative he must legislate only for "the peace, order and good government of Hongkong."

The Chief Justice—He has absolute power.

Sir Henry Berkeley—He cannot legislate in Hongkong for Jamaica or Singapore.

The Chief Justice—I agree with you thus far: that the Ordinance is not within the powers of the Legislative Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—It is on an Ordinance assumed by the Legislative Council that this man is now in prison.

The Chief Justice—That is where I don't agree with you. The basis of this Ordinance is a treaty made in virtue of the King's prerogative, quite independent of the powers of the Legislative Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—As for the motion for *habeas corpus*, I will refer you to Mr. Jackson. I want to do as was done in that case, move the Court alternately.

The Puisne Judge—It comes to this; that you can move for a *habeas corpus* in any Court in the Colony.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Six.—Are you not letting some of your correspondents get wide of the local issue so ably defined by yourself at the outset of the present agitation? Let us have something about actual local cases. I have heard that a local "healer" claims to have cured a sick cat on the Peak, and that an application (no doubt jocular) for the treatment of a China pony was refused on the ground that, being engaged in the immoral work of racing, the latter animal was not entitled to relief. Can anyone tell us about these or other local activities of the new healing art?—Yours truly.

CLEEK.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, January 16th, 1908.

Six.—In the scheme of the pseudo "Christian Science" it would seem as if the founder had overlooked, or not met with a certain authority of remote antiquity called "The Bible," or the incongruity of naming it "Christian" would have been apparent, seeing that it directly contradicts Christ's teaching as to the relation of the mental and material. If expressly affirms in His Sermon on the Mount, that "thou canst not make one hair black or white," and further on "which of you taking thought, can add one cubit to his stature?"

Perhaps it is following the French play in which the sham doctor, to cover his mistake as to the heart's position, explains "None avans change tout coeur." The biblical assertion of the inability of the mind to alter fixed conditions of the body seems conclusive, that to say, if the person responsible for the opposite claim has not, in her communion with Deity which she asserts she possessed, been favored with later information. That is perhaps possible, as the organ of the institution "Health and Science" has gone through about 40 editions with additions and omissions, and, as it is explicitly claimed as a Divine revelation, it opens up worlds of possibility in that direction.

By the way, your correspondent's suggestion re sharing, if the Scientists could work it up successfully, might bear practical fruit. Why not a Christian Science Barber-shop, immaterially aerial beads removed with imaginary razors, and payment made in similar coin?

Sir Henry Berkeley—The King could not, by assenting to an act of the Legislature, extend its powers beyond those conferred on it by the charter.

C. V. LLOYD.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 15th.

PROJECTED CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The government at Lisbon has sanctioned the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$100,000 on improvements in the City of Macao, including the making of roads in the bazaar and lanes in other parts of the City with a view to improving the sanitation of the City. The vote for the undertaking does not appear to err on the side of extravagance, as the scheme involves the expropriation of considerable house property. Its progress will be watched with interest by the public, and especially by the landlords affected.

ESCAPES FROM GAOL.

On Saturday morning the military guard at that had been no legislation by the King in his Privy Council. An interesting case had been decided on that point in New Zealand. Assuming that the King could legislate by Order-in-Council for Hongkong, had he done so in fact in respect to the Treaty of Tientsin. Counsel submitted that His Majesty must exercise his power with the advice of the Privy Council, and further, that His Majesty could only legislate within the charter.

The Chief Justice—Can the King limit his own prerogative?

Sir Henry Berkeley—I have no hesitation in submitting that the Sovereign, having once granted a charter to his people, is bound by his charter.

The Chief Justice—Suppose you go further, Sir Henry Berkeley—He is bound by the charter which he has granted in his graciousness.

The Chief Justice—I am certain it is laid down that the King cannot limit his own prerogative.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that the charter represented the people's liberty. He submitted that the King had not, as a fact, legislated by Order-in-Council in regard to the Legislative Council, and that His Majesty had no power to pass such an ordinance. There was no legislative authority existing in Hongkong by which effect could be given to the Treaty of Tientsin. The assent of the King to go outside the authority of the Legislative Council did not make valid that which was invalid. That point had been expressly decided in New Zealand.

The Chief Justice—The Court will express an opinion on the points raised later.

PORT ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S EVIDENCE.

The court-martial on Gen. Stosse, Ross Fock, and Smirnoff in connection with the defence and surrender of Port Arthur (Tientsin) was resumed in St. Petersburg. The Minister of War and Admiral Skryloff were present. When the reading of the indictment had been finished, the President read out the charges against the accused, who pleaded not guilty on all counts.

Gen. Kuropatkin then gave evidence, which was not completed when the Court rose. Gen. Kuropatkin said that it was owing to Admiral Alexeif's objections that he did not personally inspect the defences of Kwantung when he assumed the command of the Russian forces.

Admiral Alexeif had, moreover, removed the third division, which was familiar with the peninsula. He (Gen. Kuropatkin) had approved the retirement from Kin-chau, especially in view of the weakness of the fleet at the result of Japanese treachery and the irreparable loss of Admiral Makarov, which had removed the last hope of naval efficiency. The alterations had been made between leaving Kin-chau and leaving Port Arthur.

According to Gen. Kuropatkin's representations, Gen. Fock said that Gen. Stosse had ordered him to retire. Gen. Stosse warmly eulogized Gen. Fock, describing him as "the bravest General I know," and added that Gen. Kuropatkin had telegraphed to him (Gen. Stosse) to evacuate Kin-chau without fighting.

Gen. Stosse asked Gen. Kuropatkin: "Did you send that order?" Gen. Kuropatkin replied: "My order was that if you could not hold out you were to retire."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Ialt Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pond's Charnant will enable you to do it. Not Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary general meeting on January 29th reads:

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts as up to 31st December 1907.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$126,815.04 and after deducting all expenses, remuneration to General Managers, Consulting Committee's and Auditor fees, there remains a balance of \$88,523.29 which it is recommended

be appropriated as follows, viz:—

To place to Reserve Fund..... \$5,000.00

To pay a Dividend of 8 per cent on 100,000.00 old shares..... 80,00.00

To carry forward to the credit of next year's account..... 3,593.29

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, Chow Hing Kee, Dr. J. W. Noble and H. P. White retire, but of themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O'D. Gould and W. H. Potts who are recommended for re-election.

HEWAN TOMEI & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong 13th January 1908.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Charges..... \$1,356.63

Consulting committee's fees..... 4,000.00

Auditors' fees..... 2,00.00

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Sr. Geo. W.'s BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1908, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th January, until WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1908, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. 214

E. R.

FOLLOWING BANK-NOTES of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank have been STOLEN. If presented, please inform Police at once.

viz:

Two \$50 notes...	No. 101073 Dated 1-1-1901	1-1-1901
Two \$10 notes...	86461	1-1-1901
Two \$10 notes...	241933	1-1-1901
Ten \$5 notes...	396034	1-1-1902
Four \$2 notes...	453200	1-3-1898
Four \$2 notes...	453415	1-9-1891
One \$1 note...	613938	1-12-1900
One \$1 note...	586730	1-12-1900
One \$1 note...	674406	1-1-1901
One \$1 note...	637477	1-1-1901
One \$1 note...	557678	1-12-1900
One \$1 note...	457731	1-1-1901
One \$1 note...	534550	1-1-1901
One \$1 note...	741600	1-1-1901
One \$1 note...	366012	1-1-1901

F. W. LYONS,

Capt. Sup't of Police, Central Police Station, 16th January, 1908.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAW (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Pea Street on the East and Tant Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-tai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1908. 211

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWN No. 101, Paya East.

Apply to—CHATER & MODY,

Victoria Building,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 212

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT of THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at No. 7, Pedder's Hill,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THEIRIN CONTAINED,

Comprising—SILK and PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUIT TEAK WOOD OVERMANTELS with Bevelled Glass, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACK-WOOD WARE, BRONZE BUSHS, ENGRAVINGS, TEAK-WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, M. BEE TOP SIDE-BOARD with Bevelled Glass, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, ELECTRIC FANS, and CHANDELIERS, &c., &c., &c.;

ALSO

A number of SILVER CANDLESTICKS, TRAYS, FLOWER HOLDERS, ORNAMENTS, COMBINATION IRON SAFE; AND

One POLYPHON CONCERTO and One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Steinway & Sons, New York and Hamburg, with extra 3-KEY NOTES and PIANOLA to match (all in First Class Order and Condition).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 213

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SCOTCH CONCERT
(in aid of the Building Fund of Union Church)
TO BE HELD IN THE
THEATRE ROYAL
On SATURDAY,
25th JANUARY, 1908,
(Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns),
at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel M. S. BLACK and the Officers of the 2nd "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders the Band and others of the Regiment will assist, in addition to leading local amateurs.

Booking now open at Messrs. S. MOUTHS & CO., LTD. Price 80c. Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 214

NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 20
On Paper 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. 3

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

From Trieste ex s.s. "Koerber," transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 3rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 2nd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. 3

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

ST. PETERSBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PETRONIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO., Agents Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. 6

A LECTURE
ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

FRANCIS J. FLUNO, M.D., C.S.D.

Member of the Christian Science Board of

Lectureship,

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

ON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, at 5.30 P.M.

Doors open at 5 P.M.

The Lecturer will be introduced by

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Admission Free.

CALL AT—

GRACIA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 119

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Lot by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 17th January, 1908, at 3 P.M. on the spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for

the purpose of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS

on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Sta.

Rooms—Cabs—

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. 193

BY DIRECTION OF THE REGISTRAR
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Gov-

ernment Auctioneers have instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,

the 24th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock: No. 1, at

their Auction Rooms in Ice House Street.

IN TWO LOTS

THE ONE EQUAL UNDIVIDED

TWENTY FIFTH SHARE IN THE

LEASFIELD PROPERTY

known and registered in the Land Office as

Kowloonland Lot No. 1143, and

A \$500 SHARE

IN THE KWONG YU LOONG CIGAR

SHOP

at No. 207, Queen's Road Central.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be

obtained from the Registrar of the Supreme

Court and from the Auctioneers.

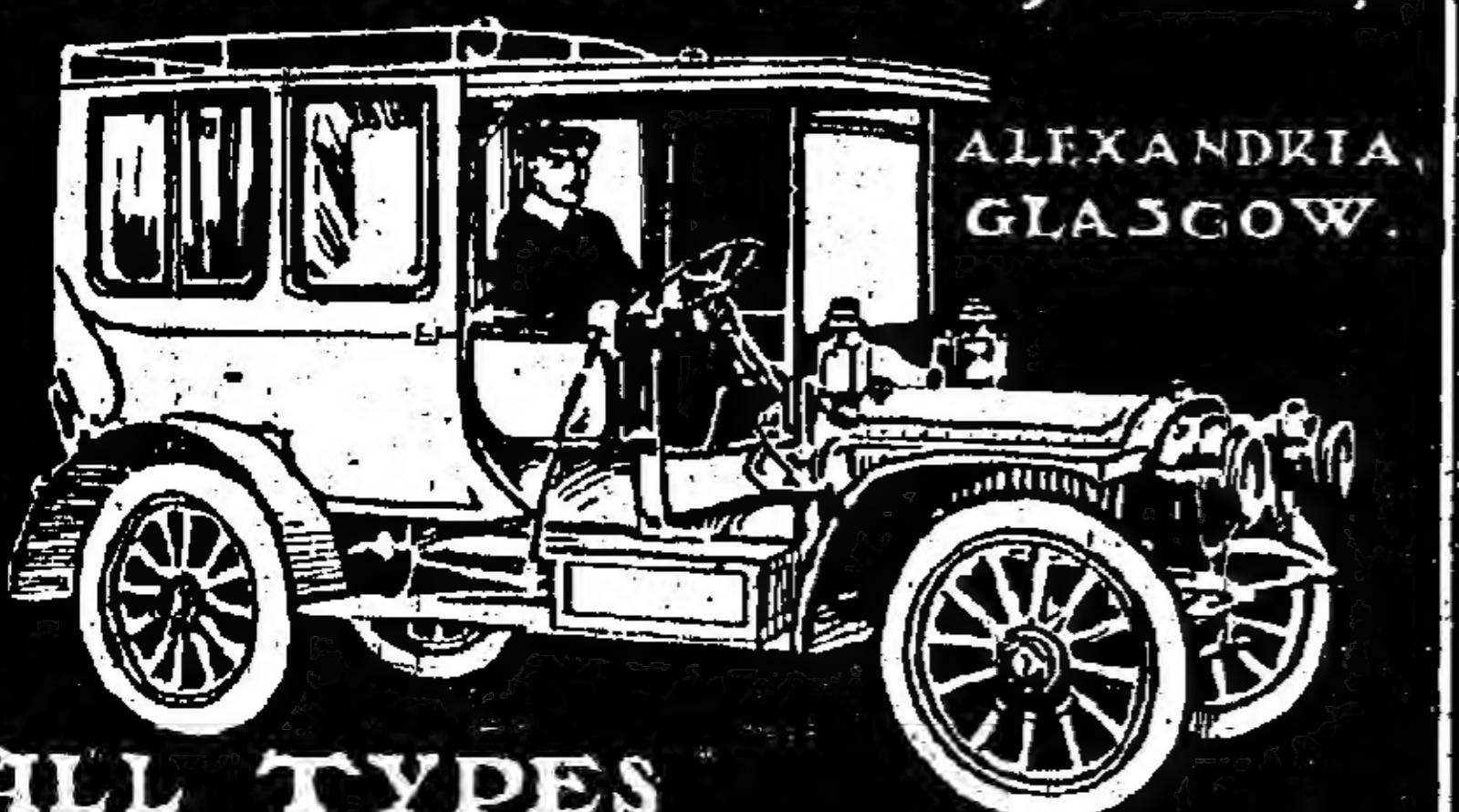
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. 193

NOTICE OF THE REGISTRAR
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

ARGYLL MOTORS, LTD.



ALEXANDRIA GLASGOW

ALL TYPES OF COVERED CARS FOR COLONIAL WORK

LONDON DEPOT: ARGYLLS, LONDON, LTD. 11, NEWMAN ST., OXFORD ST., W.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST

LONDON MOTOR CAR CO., BOMBAY; BROWN & DAVIDSON, TAIWAN, TAIPEI; G. HENDERSON & CO., CALCUTTA; SYME & CO., SINGAPORE; ROWE & CO., BANGKOK.

LOUIS T. LEONOWENS LTD., BANGKOK.

18

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(Written for the *Hongkong Daily Press*.)

London, December 6th.

THE CROWD AT OLYMPIA.

Judging from the published statistics of attendance at Olympia, there can be no dissatisfaction as regards the popularity of the show. This year 225,681 persons passed through the ticket-barriers against 192,493 last year. A large majority of the visitors, I am informed, were particularly anxious to learn the details, price being a leading one, of the smaller, lower-powered cars. This should lead to a general reconsideration of the whole question of cheapening, on which I shall report from time to time when some really definite conclusions are reached in this direction.

TO SAVE YOUR HOOD.

The excellence of the Cape-cart hood, its adaptability, and all round ease of manipulation, has led to a wide popularity. But one drawback that is found in connection with it, is its liability to be chased into holes by the hood stalks when folded, due to the material being entrapped between them. To prevent this, Messrs. Lowe, Bayan & Co., Clarence Works, Birmingham, have introduced "hood stick spacers," a small, but useful, accessory which will double the life of the hood by effectively preventing the chafing referred to.

THE ROLLS-ROYCE IN INDIA.

A six-cylinder 40-50 h.p. Rolls-Royce car has been distinguishing itself in India. Mr. F. J. Norbury is the owner of this car, and has christened it the "Pearl of the East"—a poetic variation on the name of the same firm's famous "Silver Ghost" which made several remarkable records, and is still holder of the "non-stop record," and winner of the Gold Medal in the Scottish trials this year. The "Pearl of the East" has entered for the reliability trials of the Motor Union of India, and was recently driven over the course of some 600 miles in two days. This seems to have created a sensation in Indian motoring circles. The first day's run was 275 miles and the second day 325 miles. This car was driven by Mr. S. B. Macaulay, Norbury's Ltd., 19, Cooper Street, Manchester, who has the agency for the Rolls-Royce cars for China, Japan, Straits Settlements etc.

Mr. J. B. King, European representative of the Motor Union of Western India, informs me that the reliability trials which were to have taken place at the end of December under the auspices of that organisation have been postponed to February 2nd, 1908. It is stated that the postponement is due to a petrol shortage.

TWO USEFUL BOOKS.

A most useful book for car owners has just been republished by the "Autocar" (29, Tudor Street, E. C.). It is entitled "Useful Hints and Tips," and consists of a reprint of the articles appearing under that head in the "Autocar" during the last five years. The first and second editions met with so great an appreciation that the third edition is assured a welcome from motorists. From the new edition many old paragraphs have been removed, and replaced by newer and later ones. In all the third edition contains nearly 600 hints and tips. A great feature of the book is the careful indexing. Each paragraph is numbered, and has a separate title, besides being classified under a separate heading. For instance all the accumulator tips are grouped together. Carburetters are treated in the same way, and so is every division of the book. This and the very complete index make it a matter of a moment to turn up any subject. The price is half a crown.

Another little book which will prove useful to motorists at home is the "British Motor Tourist's A.B.C." being a ready guide to the towns and villages of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged alphabetically, showing the principal hotels, garages etc., with fifty new maps. The principal contents are "Hints on Motor Touring" by Charles Jarrett, "Hints to Motor Tourists" by S. F. Edge, Notes on "Continental Touring" by C. N. Williamson, Practical Hints on accessories, on motor car lighting, the oil problem, motor use, motor clothing for men and women, particulars of the changes made by the Motor Car Act 1903, with a summary of the Act, Statutory Rules and Orders 1903, index, marks of counties etc., railway and steamer freights, customs regulations, taxes on motor cars, caution boards, and lists of Automobile Clubs, societies connected with motoring, rules for lighting up, etc., etc. The book is published by the New Alphabetic Press, Ltd., 30, Foster Lane, E. C., and costs 5/- in leather, and 1/- in cloth.

THE DUST FIGHT.

At Home the dust nuisance is bad enough, but in the East during the dry season, it becomes intensified beyond anything ever experienced by the stay-at-home motorist. Oil, tar, and other things, have been experimentally applied to road surface without very materially altering matters, especially since the expense of treating long stretches of road is such that urban councils hesitate to go further than merely tentative experiments whilst rural councils, as might be expected, stout the suggestion as preposterous. Therefore it is "up against" or manufacturers to devise something that shall obviate the rolling cloud that follows the car. The Dust Committee of the Royal Automobile Club has not yet completed its report on the experimental cars and devices entered for the "Dust Trials," but it is in a position to state that two of the entrants showed considerable merit for their devices. These devices it is not possible to describe in their details just at present, but they consist of an undercarriage, made and arranged to create a draught of air to neutralise the ascending air currents at the back of the car, and thereby reduce the height and volume of the dust raised by the wheels. A sanguine inventor showed me a "down-suck," or "In-suck" contrivance the other day, which he believes will keep the dust down altogether, or, at least, to such an extent that the dust-cloud will be kept down to

his proper level. The thing worked well enough in model, and if it can be made practical under all conditions should go a good way to solving the problem.

THE SHEPHERDS BUSH EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherds Bush, to be held next May are rapidly going ahead and promises of support are being received from many of the leaders of industry both in this country and in France. The site selected at Shepherds Bush covers 140 acres, and the various methods of transport available will be capable of conveying 75,000 persons to the spot every hour.

THE MOTOR CAR IN WAR.

The motor car has long been regarded as possessing important potentialities in warfare, and its use has been demonstrated in the minor conflicts of the marauders. Now it is about to actually take its place on the striken field.

The Mexican Government is reported to be establishing a special military motor service, to take the field against the marauding Yaquis who, after a raid, retire to their desert strongholds. A number of special cars will be ready to carry a Gatling gun, two gunners, forty gallons of water and a chauffeur have been acquired, and with them the desert of Navarros, famous for its bandits and murders of mining prospectors is to be thoroughly secured. The upshot of this experiment is awaited with interest, not only by military experts, but by explorers and commercial firms who see in it a useful lesson to be learned as to the value of the motor car under such exceptional circumstances of hard wear and tear in wild countries, away from all resources.

THE MOTOR UNION AS AN INTERNATIONAL BODY.

The latest colonial organisation to affiliate with the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland is the Pernambuco Motor Union, in the Federated Malay States. The officials of the newly-affiliated body have asked for particulars of the car badge for considerate drivers.

Colonial Clubs which have affiliation agreements with the Motor Union are the A. C. of the Transvaal, the A. C. of Ceylon, the A. A. of Bengal, and the Motor Unions of Western India and Perak.

Individual members of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland are to be found in India, Transvaal, France, Canada, United States, British Columbia, Italy, Egypt, Germany, Straits Settlements, Cape Colony, Sweden, Argentina, Ceylon, Natal, Holland, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, China, Orange River Colony, New South Wales, Russia, Gold Coast, Cyprus, Switzerland, Chile, Japan, Belgium, Jamaica, Gibraltar, Soudan, Malta, Crete, Denmark, Spain, Southern Nigeria, Queensland, Pernambuco, S. Australia.

The Motor Union is in membership with the Ligue Internationale des Associations Touristes, which is engaged in operations designed to remove annoying regulations which hinder touring.

Response to a resolution passed at this year's congress, the Motor Union is endeavouring to secure in the new Motor Car Act a clause

providing that cars arriving from abroad with sufficient means of identification may be permitted to register, the identification mark already on the car for a period of three months in lieu of having to obtain the ordinary registration plate. Application is also to be made to the Island Revenue in favour of not demanding the carriage tax from foreign visitors staying in Great Britain for three months.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 16th at 12.6 p.m.—The barometer has fallen a quickly in E. Japan owing to the depression which is moving to the N.E. of S. Hokkaido.

Pressure has increased moderately to slightly over W. Japan and S. China respectively. It is highest over the Lower Yangtze.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.9 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N.E. wind, mod'to fresh, drizzling rain or mist.

Formosa Channel N.E. wind, fresh or strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau S. N.E. wind, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and S. China S. N.E. wind, strong.

Hongkong N.E. wind, strong.

N.E. wind, mod'to fresh, drizzling rain or mist.

Formosa Channel N.E. wind, fresh or strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and S. China S. N.E. wind, strong.

Hongkong N.E. wind, strong.

N.E. wind, mod'to fresh, drizzling rain or mist.

Formosa Channel N.E. wind, fresh or strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and S. China S. N.E. wind, strong.

Hongkong N.E. wind, strong.

N.E. wind, mod'to fresh, drizzling rain or mist.

Formosa Channel N.E. wind, fresh or strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and S. China S. N.E. wind, strong.

Hongkong N.E. wind, strong.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMARA, British str., 1,650, C. J. Mattick, 12th January—Shimonoseki 11th Jan, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 4,879, G. Gillhuber, 16th January—Trieste and Singapore 8th Jan, General—Saude, Wieler & Co.

CHIHLI, British str., 1,170, J. Warren, 16th January—Haiphong Jan. 13th, & Holloway, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JESSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Jessen, 16th January—Hohien 15th Jan, Rice—Jesien & Co.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 889, Sakurai, 16th January—Sway 15th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAKOTAH, British str., 2,932, Ross, 16th Jan, San Francisco 18th Dec, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

HARJUN, British str., 630, A. J. Hobson, 16th January—Swatow 15th January, General—Longdon, Lapraik & Co.

HANGSUNG, British str., 1,336, S. Wilde, 16th Jan—Shanghai and Swatow 15th Jan, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Consulisse, 16th January—Haiphong and Holloway 14th January, Rice—A. R. Mart.

HSIN KUNG, Chinese str., 1,262, Dolms, 16th January—Shanghai 12th January, General—Chino.

KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,731, K. Kori, 15th January—Bombay 28th Dec, and Singapore 8th Jan, Cotton—Nippon Yoron Kaisha.

KIANGPING, Chinese str., 1,292, H. Uddin, 16th January—Chinapong 10th Jan, General—Chinese.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,644, M. Dawson, 16th January—Swatow 10th Jan, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MEEFU, Chinese str., 16th January—Canton.

MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 16th January—Canton.

NANFANG, British str., 2,391, P. M. B. Lake, 16th Jan—Calcutta via Straits 1st Dec, and Singapore 10th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIPON, Austrian str., 4,014, E. Tarabochia, 16th January—Shanghai 12th January, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

PATHOMA, RUSSIA, 1,811, 16th Jan, Copenhagen and Sabang 18th Dec, General—Melders & Co.

TIJMAHI, Dutch str., 2,439, N. de Brouwers, 16th January—Mochi 11th Jan, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

16th January.

Whitshire, British str., for Shanghai.

Haimun, British str., for Swatow.

Hangong, British str., for Canton.

Hankong, Chinese str., for Canton.

Petcharaburi, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

16th January.

DAKOTAH, British str., for Canton.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., for Vancouver

HUE, French str., for Kwang Chow Wan.

KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

MINNESOTA, American str., for Shanghai & Seattle.

PRINZ HEINRICH, German str., for Shanghai.

SIKKIM, German str., for Shanghai.

SUKHOYAN, British str., for Cebu.

TAIKOSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Kuching.

TRIUMPH, German str., for Holloway.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Kingfisher* reports: Fresh

E.N.E. wind and foggy weather, moderate sea.

The British str. *Namang* reports: From

Singapore to Paracel Island, strong N.E.

monsoon, rough sea, cloudy fine weather, thence

to port moderate N.E. monsoon, moderate sea,

fine and clear weather.

VEESLES IN DOCK.

January 16th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Woolwich.

COLWON DOCKS—Neil Meldrum, Loosely,

Hercules, Hopson, U.S.S. Callao, Persic,

Standard, Helicops.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Honan.

CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

A CARNIVAL IS TO BE HELD

in MANILA under Government auspices

during the week to commence

3RD FEBRUARY, 1908.

As an inducement to Hongkong residents to patronize this important event besides enjoying a holiday of reasonable length we have decided to despatch our Steamer "RUBI" on FRIDAY, 31st instant, in the evening instead of at NOON on SATURDAY. The Steamer will, therefore, reach Manila early on MONDAY morning, and in order that the full week's festivities may be enjoyed we shall not despatch the steamer from Manila until SUNDAY morning, 9th February, at daylight. Steamer will reach Hongkong again of the afternoon of TUESDAY, 11th February.

We have arranged a special fare for this round trip of \$50, and we shall allow passengers to remain on board during the stay in Manila for \$10 per day inclusive. We trust to secure sufficient passengers to justify our having offered this inducement.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers

Hongkong, 18th December, 1907. 1908

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst. at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAFLAICK & CO., General Managers

Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. 1908

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst. at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents

Hongkong, 11th January, 1908. 1908

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessel's anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2 From Harbour Master's Bluff Pier.

3 From Bluff Pier to Naval Yard.

4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION

VESSEL'S NAMES

FLAG & RIG

FLAG & RIG

CAPTAIN

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

TO BE DESPATCHED

LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ARCADIA...	Brit. str.	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th Inst. at Noon.
LONDON ANTWERP & HAMBURG...	FLINTSHIRE...	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	About 7th February.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & C.	DORTMUND...	Fr. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL...	SAALZALE...	Fr. str.	—	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st Inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, PLUMTH, HAVER & HAMBURG, &c.	HAMBURG...	Ger. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst.
MARSEILLES, RAYRE & COPENHAGEN...	SIAM...	Swed. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st Inst.
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & C.	C. FELD, LAZISZ...	Ger. str.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th February.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	VANDALIA...	Ger. str.	Vahsel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ZIETEN...	Ger. str.	Habel	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 14th February.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	NIPPON...	Ans. str.	F. Proesch	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th Inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	SHIMOSA...	Brit. str.	E. Tarabochia	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 16th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	JESSRIC...	Am. str.	Thompson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th February.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	MONTAGLE...	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 25th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	EMPEROR OF JAPAN...	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th Inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	KARATO MARU...	Jap. str.	D. Mori	TOY KISEI KAISHA	On 13th Feb., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	EMPEROR...	Brit. str.	P. T. Heins	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 25th Inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	PRINZ WALDEMAR...	Ger. str.	W. von Seelen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th Inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	CHINTU...	Brit. str.	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 1st Feb., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	PRINZ SIGISMUND...	Brit. str.	D. Lons	MELCHERS & CO.	About 7th February.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	TUILLON...	Brit. str.	—	JAV-A-CHINA-JAP. LINI	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	HANGSUNG...	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	To-morrow.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	AUSTRIA...	Am. str.	A. E. Sandbach	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 16th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	NAHANG...	Brit. str.	M. R. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	On 19th Inst. at D'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	OCEANIEN...	Brit. str.	Maguen	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	About 20th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	MAURE...	Brit. str.	Bonard	J. MILLER	About 21st Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	YINSAO...	Brit. str.	W. S. Thomas	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	On 21st Inst. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	KIUKIANG...	Brit. str.	H. A. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 22nd Inst. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	STAVONIA...	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer, R.N.E.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 24th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	SCOTSEA...	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA	On 25th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	KLEIST...	Brit. str.	W. R. Hickey	MELCHERS & CO.	About 29th Inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	CATHAY...	Brit. str.	Rud. Meyer	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 13th February.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	SHAOSHING...	Brit. str.	L. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 1st Feb., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	YUCHOW...	Brit. str.	F. Northcombe	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	AMERIA...	Brit. str.	—	OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA	On 19th Inst. at 9 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	DAVIN MARU...	Jap. str.	I. Sakurai	DOUGLAS LAFLAICK & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight

POST OFFICE NOTICE

International Reply Coupons may now be exchanged with British East Africa, and Uganda, British Honduras, British Somaliland and Newfoundland.

A Post Office has now been established at Taipo, New Territories. Rate of Postage for letters 2 cents per 1 oz. A mail will be made up daily at 4 p.m.

The Oceanian, with the French mail of the 26th December, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 11.30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 21st instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 16th November.

FOR

FROM

DATE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Friday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Palaw, Yap, Sipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusulu, Joluit, Butaritari, Tarawa, Ocean Island	
Nauru and Sydney.	
Amoy, Singapore and Bangkok.	
Macao.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	
Shanghai.	
Manila.	
Swatow and Bangkok.	
Hoitow and Haiphong.	
Swatow and Bangkok.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.	
Hongkong.	
Manila.	
Macao.	
Ningpo and Shanghai.	
Shanghai.	
Hongkong.	
Tihami.	
Johor.	
Namang.	
Daiquiri, Manila.	
Durban.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	
Shanghai.	
Manila.	
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seaton.	
Cebu and Negros.	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	
Shanghai.	
Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo & Bombay.	

Europe, &c., India via Tiaofoor.

(Late Letter 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Salaries.

Letters.

11.0 A.M.

Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 5.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 6.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 6.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 7.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 8.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 9.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 10.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 11.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 12.00 M.
Tuesday, 21st, 12.30 M.
Tuesday, 21st, 1.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 1.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 2.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 2.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 3.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 5.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 6.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 6.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 7.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 7.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 8.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 9.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 10.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 11.30 A.M.
Tuesday, 21st, 12.00 M.
Tuesday, 21st, 12.30 M.
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